Published Every Day in the Year, Also Weekly, at

The Times-Dispatch Building sion Governor O'Ferrall struck a blow sulting in the capture of the 38-gun BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 501 Fourteenth Street, Northwest, corner Pennsylvania Avenue. Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store,

Petersburg Agenti W. A. Perkins, 44 North Sycamore Street. Ashland Agent: L. E. W. Meyberg.

Traveling Representative: R. R. Powell, Gordonsville, Va.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

CITY RATES DELL' Richmond (& Sub- urbs), Manchester & Petersburg.	ONE WEEK.	Payable In Advance	
Daily, with Sunday, Daily, without Sun, Sunday Only	14 cents. 10 cents. 5 cents.	\$4.50	
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.	One Sir Year, Ma	K Three One	

Daily, with Sun... \$6.00 \$3.00 \$1.50 Daily, without Sun 4.00 2.00 1.00 Sun. edition only. 2.00 1.00 .50 Weekly (Wed.)... 1,00 .50 .25

All unsigned communications will be dis-

Rejected communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1995.

Death of Ex-Governor O'Ferrall. Forty-five years ago there rode out from the Valley of Virginia as gallant, as brave and as chivalrous a man and Confederate as ever drew blade in defense of home and country. As he has told us in his own entertaining narrative, he was the only support of a widowed mother, but Charles T. O'Ferrall felt that a man's first duty was to his country, and his noble mother agreed with him. She sent him away with her blessing, admonishing him to take no needless risk, but to make a brave fight; to go without haiting whitherspever duty called him, and to wear with honor the uniform which he had voluntarily put on. The injunction was not necessary, for the young soldier was a man of honor, of courage and of patriotism, and his uniform was but the "outward and visible sign of the inward On with toll-of heart and knees and hands, and spiritual grace." Bravery does not consist in show, nor even in acts of dar-It is a virtue in itself. Brave acts

Charles T. O'Ferrall could not but serve the Confederate cause with devotion, with honor, with courage and chivalry, for he was at heart and through and through a Virginia patriot. The patriotic motive and instinct were behind his every act.

are the mere expressions of a man's

courage. It is even so with honor and

patriotism, and all the rest that goes to

He fought a good fight. From the first he was a leader, and he was rapidly promoted until he became a colonel. Shot and shell had no terrors for him when he was called upon to lead the charge, and wounds only strengthened his ardor and made him more intropid. Once, when shot through and through, he was taken from the field to die, but his own will power saved him, and he was soon in the saddle again, the counterpart in heroism and daring of the gallant Ashby, whom he had formerly followed, whose memory he held so dear, and to whom it wa afterwards his privilege to pay an affec-Monato tribute.

He served until the end, and when it was all over, he retorned to his own people in the Valley and took up the battle of life. He fitted himself to be a lawyer, and for a time presided as judge over the County Court of Rockingham. But later on was sent to represent his district in Congress, where he had a notable and distinguished career. A man of striking personality, gracious of manner, af-fable and magnetic, and adding to ratory, he was not long in making his presence felt, and he became one of the most distinguished and most influential of the South's representatives. He was ever ready to champion and defend any Southern or Democratic principle or doctrine that might be attacked, and he was always at his best when fighting against odds. He was an intense partisan, but he was always honest, and he was as ready to fight one side as the other when right and principle were the issues. His greatest fight and his greatest victory were in the famous Noyes-Rockwell contest from New Nork, when powerful pressure of the most powerful Democrats of that State was brought to bear to coerce him to decide contrary to his convictions against the Republican contestant. But he met his antagonists in committee and afterwards upon the floor of the House, and triumphantly carried the day for what he believed to be right.

While still a member of Congress the Democrats of Virginia called him to be Governor, and in 1893 he was nominated and elected. As Governor he showed the same sterling qualities that had distinguished him as soldier, judge and con-gressman, and his courage was put to the test soon after he took the reins of government. He proclaimed when he was inaugurated that he would at all hazard uphold the law, and that every man's rights should be respected and protected. so far as the powers of the Governor could guarantee it. And he was true to his word. There was a great strike in the coal regions of the west, and the strikers declared that the mines should not be operated except with their labor. Governor O'Ferrall called out the military of the whole State, went in person to the scene of the trouble, and served notice upon the strikers that while he would not interfere with them in the exercise of their rights, neither should they interfere with others, nor commit trespass. That any man who wished to work in the mines | was only a month later that she shot the most lavish candidate.

should be protected in that right, if the the British frighte Guerriere into kind-The Simps Dispates military had to stay there a year to establish the principle. The strikers soon tablish the principle. learned that he meant precisely what he said. It was expensive, but on that occain Virginia for law and order, for Democracy and for civic righteousness, the influence of which remains to this day.

But his courage and his convictious were soon to have another test. He had been a lifelong Democrat. But when the party in 1896 adopted a platform which he believed to be contrary to the fundamental principles of the party and dangerous to the interests of the country, he refused to be led into what he conceived o be the path of error, and in great sadness turned away from his dearest political associations. That was the end of his political career, and he knew it. But he was moved by that same sense of duty that sent him into the Confederate ranks, and when duty called he knew nothing buobedience. He not only refused to go with his party, but he took an active part in the canvass, and on the stump and through the public print bravely and ably defended his own position, while as bravely and ably he attacked the position of his former party associates. It might not have been "war," but it was "mag-

His policy triumphed in the genera election which followed, but Governor Ferrall retired from politics and went into the practice of law. He lost his occupation in politics, but he retained the respect and admiration of his people. and, more than all, he retained his own self-respect. Men of the O'Ferrall type settle all such questions with their own conscience, and whichever way they settle hey are right.

Personally, he possessed many attractions and noble qualities, but we admired | than they are to-day, reprint them here: nim most for his loyalty. He was strong n his dislikes, but he was intense in his attachments, and he would stand by a cost might be. His friendship once secured was a lifelong possession and altogether dependable. We admired him also for his moral cleanliness. He was jovial found no lodgment in his heart, so unclean words found no expression from hi mouth. He was for many years in public life, but there was no whisper of scanda

Wherever the name of O'Ferrall I known it stands for courage, for purity, for devotion to duty, for devout patriot-

the faith; and may the peace of God keep his soul,

"He that ever following duty's commands, Shall find the toppling crags of Duty scaled.

Are close upon the shining tablelands, To which our God Himself is moon and

sun." __________

A Hint to Democrats. The Democratic party recently held primary and nominated candidates for the United States Senate and State officers A large vote was polled, and from all that we can learn ft was as fair an election as ever was held in Virginia. There are no complaints from the candidates except as to the expense. Why, then should the voters complain? Our hint is this: Stop discussing the

primary. Let the whole question rest for the time being, and go over until after the election. It will come up again by and by and be discussed and disposed of. But for the present we have a pret ty stiff fight on our hands, and the Republicans are counting much upon dissension in the Democratic ranks by rea son of the primary contest. Let's usappoint them. Let's show them that it was only a family fight, and that we are all solid for Democracy. Of course, we are. Democrats who voted in the primary took a pledge to support the numbers in the regular election We would not insult the honest Democrats of Virginia by intimating that they will violate their obligation. But let us not give the Republicans comfort by criticising the Democratic primary and expressing dissatisfaction with its methods or its results. All such questions will keep, and we may reckon with them at a future day. The duty of the hour is to get together and lick the Republi-

The Old Age of "Old Ironsides."

From Boston comes the pathetle tidings that the famous old frigate Constitution more generally and affectionately known as "Old Ironsides," is practically in a sinking condition, and may be destroyed by official order. Frequent use of the pump, it is said, alone enables the historic vessel to keep affoat, and repairing is difficult because it is feared that the ship has hardly sufficient strength to go into dry dock. It may be that the work of renovation has already been delayed too long. Some years ago Congress passed a bill authorizing the full restoration of the frigate, provided that the necessary money should be supplied from private sources; but the funds, we believe, were not forthcoming, and the

work was never done. Whatever it is now possible to do to extend the life of the Constitution, the nation, we believe, is anxious to have done. If it is merely a question of money, Congress should by all means take steps to provide for it. The history of this good ship, and the place which she holds in the esteem and affections of tals country should guarantee her the fullest consideration. Her services have been commensurate with her fame. Launched in 1797, she was Proble's fingship in the war with Tripoli, and in 1805 played a conspicuous part in three of the five bombardments of the port of Tripoll. But it was in the war of 1812 that she did her most effective work. Her escape from the British squadron of five in the opening year of the war, after a lively chase off the Jersey coast extending oer three days, was perhaps the greatest feat of seamanship that the war afforded. It The nomination doesn't always so to

ling wood, after an engagement said to have lasted barely thirty minutes. Another famous engagement took place few months later off Bahla, Brazil, refrigate Java, with a loss of only thirtyfour men in killed and wounded, as against 300 for the British. The Picton. the Cyane and the Levant-the two latter in a single flerce encounter-were other British vessels which fell captive to the gallant American. The Levant engagement was the Constitution's last fight. In 1866 she went out of commission, and was subsequently used as a school ship and as a receiving ship at Portsmouth, N. H., and since 189/ she has been quietly riding in the Boston Navy Yard.

This is a utilitarian age, and the reasons which lead one to protest against the destruction of the gallant "Old Ironsides" are, of course, purely sentimental. This is a kind of sentiment, however which a people can ill afford to be without, and it is to be hoped that the American people have not less of it today than they had three-quarters of a century ago. It was just seventy-five years ago this month that the Secremembered proposal to dismantle the Constitution and sell her, and no one has forgotten the storm of indignation with which this suggestion was received, thanks to the popular protest the ship escaped dismantling and was rebuilt. An important factor in securing this desirable result was Oliver Wennell Holmes celebrated poem, "Old Ironsides"; and though these stirring lines are or should be familiar to every school boy, we shall because they were no less applicable then

Ay, tear her tattered ensign down! Long has it waved on high, And many an eye has danced to see That banner in the sky; Beneath it run the battle shout, And burst the cannon's roar-The meteor of the ocean air Shall sweep the clouds no more!

Her deck, once red with heroes' blood, Where knelt the vanquished foe, When winds were hurrying o'er the flood No more shall feel the victor's tread, Or know the conquered knee; The harples of the shore shall pluck The cagle of the sea!

O better that her shattered hulk Should sink beneath the wave;
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,
And there should be, her grave;
Nail to the mast her sholy flag,
Set every threadbare sall; And give her to the god of storms, Thelightning and the gale!

In Old Virginia.

A correspondent writing from Winchester says that the general freight agon of the Cumberland Valley Rallroad Company will soon take a party of Pennsylvania bankers and business men o that community in order to demonstrat ly in the production of apples. There are great possibilities of this sort in verious sections of Virginia, and it is sur surprising to us that the industry, great as it is, is not far greater. It would be if outsiders knew what fine chances of fortunes there are in this direction. good apple orchard in some parts of Virginia is worth more than an orange grove in Florida. And when it once be gins to bear, it like a gold mine,

By the way, we are informed by the Commissioner of Agriculture that at least 2,500 men from other States have pur chased farms and settled in Virginia within the past twelve months. advertisement at the St. Louis Exposi-

Work for the Ladies.

We note with great pleasure "that The Ladies' Auxiliary" has been organized to aid the Civic Improvement League in promoting public cleanliness and public ornamentation. For years we have been begging the ladies to form such an oganization in Richmond, and if they will only go into the work with their usual they will do a great service for Richmond.

We beg of them at the start to use their influence in aiding the movement to widen Monument Avenue. It would be well nigh a public disgrace for us to fall as a community to make this necessary improvement.

Shooting in Public Places.

Belligerent citizens who go trunning for their enemies and open fire on the streets should remember that there are innocent bystanders, who are more apt to be bit than the person for whom the ball is intended. To discharge a gun of pistol on a crowded street, except in a case of dire necessity, is nothing short of criminal recklessness, and the man who does it ought to be punished to the full extent of the law.

Dispatches from various sections reveal hat pupils are stabbing teachers and teachers are beating pupils half to death. This is entirely the wrong form for educutional reciprocity to take,

Learning that Witte is to go hunting with the Kaiser, we hasten to warn the Russian to be very careful. People have so often mistaken Kaiser Bilhelm for a fox.

If Hanover county is really short of female matrimonial timber, let it come -wooing in Richmond. Satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded.

The accounts of the battle of Fifth Street read like the engagements of Messrs. McCoy and Hatfield in their thrilling drama, "In Ole Kentuck."

rises to remark that Bishop Wilberforce, so far from being a dead cannibal, is a very live Christian.

It must have been mere absent-mindedness that led those packers to plead guilty. It is once more necessary to be care

ful to keep your Taggarts straight.

THE WEATHER.

Sunday: slight west winds.
North Carolina—Fair Saturday and Sunday: light west winds.

Highest temperature yesterday......
Lowest temperature yesterday......
Mean temperature yesterday......
Normal temperature for September...
Departure from normal temperature

Thermometer This Day Last Year

Conditions in	Important	Cities.
(AL O P M	Eastern Tim	0.1700
Place.	Ther. High T.	Weather.
Asheville, N. C		Clear
Augusta	1 80 90	Clear
Atlanta, Ga	82 88	P. cloudy
Buffalo, N. Y		P. cloudy
Charlotte	V 79 84	Clear
Charleston		Rain
Chicago, Ill	79 86	Clear
Cincinnatt, O	72 86 80 84	Clear
Detroit, Mich		Clear
Detroit, Mich.	72 80	Clear
Ciniveston, Tex	72 86 74 82	Clear
Hatteras, N. C		Clear
New Orleans		Clear
New York City		Clear
Nortolk. Vn		Clear
Pittaburg, Pa		Clear
Raleigh		P. cloudy
Savannah		P. cloudy
Tampa, Fla	81 92	Clear

Miniature Almanac.

RHYMESPORTODAY

Those Tony Bolognies at Coney. 102,000,000 frankfurters were eaten (12,000,000 frankfurters were eaten Concy Island last year.—News item.)
When summer comes to always fly, Bach Sunday to the nearby beach, The happy trip made happier by ,

Some peach;
Till noon we gayly swim around
Amid the grimy waves of Coney,
Then ho, for lunch! A nicely browned

Sing he, sweet Coney Island lunch!

Sing ho, sweet Coney Island under Sing ho, Bologny and a roll!
Bow glad we bite! How quickly munch The whole!
To miss a morsel would be waste.
It goes far faster than we reckoned;
And then we order up in haste A second.

And this one's better than the last! How succulent they be-My word!
Here, waiter, bring us very fast
A third!
Ah, thanks! Now stand with ready dish,

Stay by me like a long lost brother; This done, who knows but we shall wish Another?

age; Let's call it by its proper name,

The sausage, Aye, that's the term that pleases here, With banker, merchant, cook, postilion (As witness that we cat each year

wedlock. "Tippy always speaks so tart," he plained in his perfect Greek, "when stay out late at the debating club."

Raising the poisoned cup to arm's length, he calmly proposed the toast: "Down with the backelor tax."

Putting on last season's garment,
Willy cursed the smell of camphor;
But the moth ball said: "Proud warmint!
Smell is what L caphor, am for."

'Un planning a bequest to Jones University," wrote the aged philauthropist in his last will and testament. "I have been impressed with the necessity of furnishing that which its students seem to be most in need of, and I am therefore willing it my brains."

Jim-"That's a magnificent house Mr Nuritch has just built down on Long William-"Fine, Did you hear about

William— Pine, Jie, Jyou hear about the way he stocked his new library?"

Jim—'No. What was it?"

William—'Why, he measured the walls with a tipe line and then wired a New York bookseller: 'Ship by express at once eighty feet assorted half-calf authors,'"

you: Your tastes can't agree-You're a him, her's a she— So why let her act like a twin to you?

"I have given much time and study to the female #ex," said the old bachelor, "and I am convinced that it is one of the shallowest and most unreliable sexes we have."

Said the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger

Said the Schwingering
Company;
"It is true we made money by rebates;
And for what we ha' done,
We'll pay up our fine,
And recoup on the prices o' beefsteak."
—II, S, H.

Store Evebrows Now:

"Artificial eyebrows Now;
"Artificial eyebrows have occasionally been made for years," says one of the best wigmakers in Chicago, "but the recent craze for beauty has made them more popular. A face without eyebrows is a face lacking expression of character, and many women know this. Others, having lost the eyebrows through fire or sickness, wear artificial eyebrows until the new natural ones appear. Others, again, wear artificial eyebrows for a time, only to become tired of and reject them.

the new natural ones appear. Others, again, wear artificial eyebrows for a time, only to become tired of and reject them.

"A well-made artificial eyebrow will escape detection, as a rule, but such an eyebrow is too delicate to stand rough usago. Many people grow weary of the recurrent necessity and expense of replacment. But the pretty woman who once wears artificial eyebrows, like the man half of whose mustache has been destroyed in some manner, finds a real friend in the artificial eyebrow. Baidheaded men, whose eyebrows also are incking, order and wear artificial eyebrows no less."

Looking like minute delicate feathers, an assorted stock of artificial eyebrows presently was exhibited by the clever wigmaker, who advises the use of the cycbrow pencil whenever possible.

The artificial eyebrow originated in Paris, home of artificial beauty adjuncts. London and Chicago. Prominent wigemakers and hairdressers declare that women wear them no more than men.—From the Battimore American.

Wealthy Mrs. Potter.

In her bankruptcy examination in London the other day Mrs. Brown-Potter tostilled that her average earnings on the stage for several years had been from \$40.00 to \$45.00 a year. In Australia sha made \$45.00 in 1837, her most successful season. Since the closing of the Savoy Theatre she had been playing a temporary engagement of \$30 a week.—Baittimore American.

Richmond's Progressive and Representative Private Schools

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
OF MEDICINE.

Prominent among the ably directed educational institutions of Richmond is the University College of Medicine, one of the most modern schools of the kind in the United States, and one that has achieved marked success. This now famous institution was founded in 1830 by Dr. Hunter McGuire, Virginia's great surgeon, and since its inception has been managed by men of prustige in the medical world, the officers now being: Stuan McGuire, M. D., president; Landon B. Edwards, M. D., dean medical department; Landon B. Edwards, M. D., dean medical department, and Court of the Modern McGuire, M. D., Ph. G., dean pharmacy department, and William R. Miller, proctor. No medical college in the country can point to more modern facilities for teaching or practical work than this, the buildings including the original structure and a handsome new four-story edice, erected to accommodate the increasing study body. Immediately adjoining and in connection is the Virginial Hospital and the Hunter McGuire Annex, which gives students great advantages. The college has one of the finest lecture halls in existence, while its inboratory facilities are superb. Indeed, the microscopic laboratory, in which great improvements have been made, is superfor to any in the laid in beauty, convenience and equipment, while the chemical laboratory has also been vasily improved. The curriculum is thorough, the four years' course offering fine opportunities in laboratory teaching, clinical work, etc. The dental and pharmacy departments are conducted on the same high plane. The president, Dr. McGuire, is the son of the founder, and one of our foremost exponents of the sciency of modern surgery, adding, as professor of the principles of surgery and clinical surgery, great strength to the teaching force.

MISS ELLETT'S SCHOOL

MISS ELLETT'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Especially noteworthly among our institutions of learning is Miss Ellett's School for Girls, one of the foremost in the South in respect to high standard of scholarship and facilities for well-ordered instruction. It was founded in years ago by Miss Virginia Ellett, who from a small beginning has built up a school, which ranks exceptionally high in educational circles. The institution, located, at 112 East Frankin Street, in the heart of the best residential district, is attractively appointed and equipped with all modern attributes. Here, Miss Ellett, assisted by carefully trained teachers, gives faithful attention to the education of pupils from kindergarten to college, maintaining ably directed primary, intermediate and academic departments. That the course of study is complete and comprehensive and that the work done is thorough could be no better proven than by the statement that two of her graduates, Misses Ethel McCaw and Caroline Miner, have successfully prassed the entrance examinations to Byrn Mawr, which college they will enter this year. They are the first young ladies to go direct from a Richmond school to this famous institution, and the fact speaks volumes for the efficient and conscientious methods of Miss Ellett and conscientious methods of the efficient and conscientious methods of the efficient and conscientious methods of the control of each child under her supervision. She has wen marked success, and by her earnest work in behalf of higher education opened a new pook for our preparatory schools. She is a fine type of the kind and considerate Southern woman, a close student methods, and a teacher of recognized profecency.

THE ART SCHOOL OF THE ART CLUB OF RICHMOND.

RICHMOND.

Nothing speaks more strongly for the culture of our people than the support accorded educational institutions, a fact which is especially noticeable in connection with the Art School of the Art Club of Richmond, the foremost institution of the kind south of Washington. The Art Club of Richmond was organized in 1835 by the leading artists and enthusiasts of the city, their object being to establish a social and professional center where all art work could be integrity criticized and instruction afford ed ambitious art workers. Three years ago The Art School was opened on its present basis, instruction previous to this inving been merely cursory. It filled a long felt want, and to-day the institution, which is managed by the club of-neers: Maj. J. H. Dooley, president, Mrs. M. C. Patterson, vice-president, and Mass Elizabeth R. Selden, secretary and treasurer, and the board, offers a complete course in drawing, painting and souliure. Its teachers, Miss Harriotte Lee Tallaferro, in painting, and Michel de Tarnowsky, in modelling, are artists of recognized ability at home and abroad. Miss Tallaferro has studied in the best schools of this and the old country, while Mr. Tarnowsky is widely known through is association with the South's noted Mr. Tarnowsky is widely known through his association with the South's noted sculptor, Edw. V. Valentine. A feature of the course is the life class, added or the course is the life class, adde last year, as was also the class in model ing, these giving pupils advantages which heretofore were unobtained in Rich ing, these giving pupils advantages which herotofore were unobtainable in Richmond. That the standard of work is high is seen in the fact that for the past three years pupils have won scholarships in the Art Students' Lesgue and the William Chase School of Art, in New York city, and also in the annual May exhibitions of the pupils, each year showing marked advancement.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.

Among the educational institutions of Richmond worthy of notice in this review, none have attracted more attention through their hist standard considerate with the review of the notice in this review, none have attracted more attention through their hist standard considerate with the new attracted more attention through their hist standard considerate with the new attracted more attention through their hist standard considerate with the development of a gracious and considerate well more institution was cryanized in 1838, and more institution was cryanized in 1838, and more standard of Virginia, and to-day not be considered when the common wealth, and since then has been under Blate comership. Its earn the common wealth, and since then has been under Blate comership. Its earn the common wealth, and since then has been under Blate comership. Its earn the common wealth, and since the new lice was a complished musician and an electric standard of virginia, and to-day not make the common wealth of the common wealth of

WOMAN'S COLLEGE

WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

The Woman's College is an institution well and favorably known in educational circles for its high ideals and the conspicuous part it has played in the higheredukation of our young women find girls. It was founded in 184, and has rendered excellent service in the noble cause of education and fulfilled all the ends which its founders had in view. The institution is advantageously located, being best described in Hawthrone'-phrase, "near remoteness and accessible seciusion." The buildings are commodious and sitted with every modern convenience, including comfortable rooms large recitation halls, attractive studio, etc. The grounds, too, are attractive studio, etc. The grounds, too, are attractive studio, etc. The grounds, too, are attractive studio, etc. The grounds too, are attractive studio, etc. The grounds to a stratum advantages equal to any institution in the South, and the faculity is composed of qualified teachers, while the standard of study is light and the influences thoroughly Christian. It offers courses in the primary, intermediate, sendemic and collegiate departments, graduating with the degree of B. L., B., A., B., F., and M. A., with a music degree of B. M. and a post graduate course. The officers are: J. D. Crump, president board of trustees James Nelson, M. A., D. D., president Nelson, business manager. President Nelson is one of the South's foremost educators, and it is largely due to his indentatigable efforts that such success and prestige has been won. He is an excellent type of Richmond's surrive citizenship, and highly esteemed by all who know him. A. Ruggles Nelson, the business manager, has also been a prominent figure in the upbuilding of the institution.

MISS MORRIS'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

FOR GIRLS.

In referring more especially to the several girls' schools of Richmond, we must not fail to make mention of Mies Morris' School for Girls, one of the most ably conducted institutions of like character in Virginia, and an excellent ex ample of the city's seats of learning. It was opened three years ago by Miss Susie P. Morris, and from a comparatively modest beginning has wen marked success, due in a large measure to the high standard of scholarship maintained, close attention to individual instruction and the admirable results accomplished in intellectual training and fine character building. The courses of study include English, Latin, Mathematics, Modern Languages and Music, all of which are under the supervision of Misa Morris, assisted by five competent teachers. The curriculum affords every opportunity for a well-rounded college proparatory education, and the high standing of graduates speaks volumes for the methods employment of the methods employments. a well-foliated college, and the high standing of graduates speaks volumes for the methods employed and the painstaking efforts of the faculty. The equipment of the school, which is located at 3 East Grace Street, is in keeping with the position of the institution, the rooms being commodious well lighted, heated and ventilated, and provided with modern sanitary appliances. In conclusion we might say that Miss Morris has won just praise for her ability as a teacher, which is so plainly shown in her able conduct of the school of which she is the executive head. She has taught for 15 years, and by her integrity of character, high order of scholarship, and unswerving devotion to duty gained the esteem of all with whom she has been associated.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

Ranking high among our educational institutions is the well known Westmin ster School, a boarding and day school for girls, that has won merited preside under the management of its principal, Miss Carrie Lee Campbell. This institution was founded in 1890, and since 1900 has been controlled by Miss Campbell. Its growth has been steady and the opening of the present session sees the school in possession of increased facilities, including another building adjoining the old one at 705 West Grace Street. This location is ideal, it being convenient, yet enjoying the retirement conductive to study. The alm of Miss Campbell, who is assisted by thirteen experienced teachers, is to provide a curriculum sufficiently broad, and with the highest standards. The courses in the preparatory and collegiate departments are complete and comprehensive, while due attention is given to the development of a cultured Christian womenhood. The home life is sweet and considerate, the relief outs tone the best, and the policy to do serious and honest work. In brief parents sending their daughters to 'West, under the most cultivated influences, and that there is no safer or more thorough school in Virginia. Miss Campbell has won the respect and admiration of many Southern parents by her able and palmstaking efforts, and proven herself a successful and efflicient teacher. She has had 12 years of practical experience, and has ever shown a high order of scholar. had 12 years of practical experience, and has ever shown a high order of scholarhas ever shown a high order of scholar-ship and the traits of the gracious and refined Southern woman.

MISS DAVIS'S SCHOOL.

MISS DAVIS'S SCHOOL.

Conspicuous among the schools of Piramond is Miss Davis's School, an institution that hus won incrited pranic tor its execlient work in the education of girls and children. It was founded in years ago, and has been for the past year, under the management of Miss May P. Davis, the present principal, who is ably assisted by her associate, Miss Mary A. Gravatt. The school is most advantageously located at 908 Floyd Avenue, and occupies a commodious and well equipped building, crected solely for school purposes. The departments include primary, intermediate and college preparatory classes, the course embracing ten years' study, in which pripils are prepared for all of the leading colleges. Special attention is also given to character building and to the devel opment of a gracious and considerate we manhood. During the present session scholars may have the advantage of a plano-forte school, a department just added under the supervision of Miss Nan nie Davis, a pupil of Xaver Scharwenks, the well known musician and compose. She is an accomplished musician and an experienced and successful teacher. The principal, Miss Davis, hus had many years of practical training as a teacher, and her ability is clearly shown by her past record in educational circles.

instructors in the upper school, who are all graduates of the University, give unlinging attention to the individual requirements of students, and it is thoir quirements of students, and it is their constant aim to maintain the school at the high standard set by the foundar, Prof. AfcSuire. He is one of our most representative educators and has devoted his entire life time to the noble cause of learning. He exercises general supervision over the institution, and is today, as always, its moving spirit. His fon, J. P. McGuire, Jr., associate principal, is also a graduate of the University of Virginia and of the Sauvaut School of Languages. He ranks as a most scholarly gentleman and as careful and painstaking teacher of great ability.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY September 23d.

67—Gamaik, supposed impregnable, fell before Vespasian on the 23d Hyperbercteus (Tisri).
1459—Battle of Bioreheath in England. The Yorkists, under the Earl of Ballsbury, defeated Lord Audley, who was killed.
1641—Tish rebellion and massacre. The number of protestants killed is variously estimated. O'Neil was the instigator.

riously estimated. O'Neil was the instigator.

1641—The Merchant Royall, a fine ship, "having in her a world of treasure," was wrecked near Land's End.

1642—Hattje of Worcester; the Parliament forces, under Sandys, defeated by the royalists, under Rupert.

1746—Namur, in Belgium, taken by the French, and with it 7,000 Austrians surrendered.

1795—The Dutch colony at the Cape of Good Lidge taken possession of by

1795—The Dutch colony at the Cape of Good Hope taken possession of by the British.
1803—Batte of Assaye, in Hindosian, between the British, 4,500 men, under Welcziey, and Scindea's army consisting of 35,500 cavairy, 10,500 regular intantry, 500 matchiocks and 500 rocket men—total, 50,000 men, with a train of 90 cannon. The latter were defeated.

irain of 90 cannon. The latter were defeated.

1804—France contemplated taking possession of the Neapolitan fortresses in case of war with Russia.

1807—The British withdrew their troops from Egypt, after having sustained a loss of more than one-half by climate and combat.

1829—The ship Constitution arrived at Norfolk with seven mutineers, who were to be tried in the States.

1842—A great fire took place in Liverpool, England; 500,000 pounds sterling worth of property destroyed and 20 persons killed.

1846—The new planet predicted by M. Loverrier was discovered at Berlin by Dr. Gaile. On the 29th it was seen in London; 21st at Cambridge, Mass.; 23d at Washington.

1854—The reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, was signed by the Governor-General.

by the Governor-General. --- Ceneral Sheridan defeated the Con-

federate forces under Early for a sec-ond time at Flaher Hill.

ond time at Fisher Ifill.

1668—Three negroes were admitted to the
South Carolina bar. Surratt's plea
was overruled by the court.

1870—France-Frussian war; Toul captulates; the French surrender 102 officers, 2,240 men and 187 guns. The
French government decline a Prussian
remetitor for neace based on the proposition for peace based on the surrender of Alsace and Lorraine. Combats occur on the outskirts of Paris, in which the Prussians are repulsed.

Faris, in which the Prussians are repulsed.

1884—The British gunbont Wasp wrecked off the coast of Donegal, Ireland, and fifty-two members of the crew drowned.

1894—Three lives lost and \$1,500,000 worth of property destroyed by fire, which swept the dock of Portland, Ore.

1904—Russo-Japanese war: Vladivostok fleet started on raid of Korean coast: destroyers captured Japanese transport; Japanese selse steamer Crusader; Kurokis army advancing on Fu Pass, eight of Mukdon.

1904—Marriage for ten years periods suggested by George Meredith, English novellst, as remedy for domestic infelicity under present system.

New York's Population.

New York's Population.

The outcome of the State census just taken in New York has been made known unofitefally, and has suggested some interesting comparisons. The figures credit the State with a population of 7,89,000, nearly 4,000,000 being attributed to New York city alone. It seems, then, that the State of New York contains almost twice as meny inhabitants as the Kingdom of Sectiand or the Kingdom of Ireland more than Sweden and Norway put together, and almost as many as Belfium and the Notherlands combined. The only counties on the European continent which are more populous than the State of New York are the empires of Russia and Austria-Hungary, the republic of France and the kingdoms of Prussia, Italy and Spain-Hharper's Weekly.

Mercer Monument.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
FREDERICKSBURG, Sept. 22.—Mr. C.
H. Presiey, of New York, the contractor
the base for the monufor putting in the base for the monu-ment to General Hugh Mercer, to be orected in this city this fall, has ar-rived here, and will begin work at once, under the supervision of Mr. Gillum, of the War Department, a representative of the government, who is the engineer in

There is such a overflow of resident pupils in attendance at the public schools here that it has been necessary to establish an additional school, which will be done at once.

Richmonders in New York. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)